

2. Unimportance.
As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificancy* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of providence. *Addison's Guardian*.
My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth*.
INSIGNIFICANT, *adj.* [in and significant.]
1. Wanting meaning; void of signification
"Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Blackmore*.
2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual.
That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville's Preface*.
Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant*. *South's Sermons*.
All the arguments to a good life will be very *insignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
Nothing can be more contemptible and *insignificant* than the scum of a people, intimated against a king. *Addison*.
In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: sphygmics are often *insignificant*. *Arb.*
INSIGNIFICANTLY, *adv.* [from *insignificant*.]
1. Without meaning.
Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hale*.
2. Without importance or effect.
INSINCERE, *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat. in and sincere.]
1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful.
2. Not sound; corrupted.
Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*?
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope*.
INSINCERITY, *n. f.* [from *insincere*.] Diffimulation; want of truth or fidelity.
If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity*. *Broome's Notes on the Odes*.
TO INSINUATE, *v. a.* [in and sineo.] To strengthen; to confirm.
All members of our cause,
That are *insinuated* to this action. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*
INSINUANT, *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.
Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men. *Watson*.
TO INSINUATE, *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuer*, Latin.]
1. To introduce any thing gently.
The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly defends the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward*.
2. To push gently into favour or regard; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.
There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself. *Hooker*.
At the ill of Rhee he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon*.
3. To hint; to impart indirectly.
And all the fictions bards pursue
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift*.
4. To instill; to infuse gently.
All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke*.
TO INSINUATE, *v. n.*
1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.
I love no colours; and without all colour
Of base *insinuating* flattery, *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet.
2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.
Pestilential miasms *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey*.
3. I know not whether *Milton* does not use this word, according to its etymology, for, to ensord; to wreath; to wind.
Close the serpent fly
Insinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton*.
INSINUATION, *n. f.* [*insinuation*, Lat. *insinuation*, Fr. from *insinuer*.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.
When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Bacon*.
He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon*.
INSINUATIVE, *adj.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections.
It is a strange *insinulative* power which example and custom have upon us. *Government of the Tongue*.
INSINUATOR, *n. f.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Ainsw.*
INSIPID, *adj.* [*insipidus*, French; *insipidus*, Latin.]

1. Without taste; without power of affecting the organs of gust.
Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *insipid*. *Boyle*.
This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients described as *insipid*. *Floyer on the Humours*.
She lays some useful bile aside,
To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior*.
2. Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy.
The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that o'er-lays your fire. *Dryden, Clem.*
Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*.
INSIPIDITY, *n. f.* [*insipiditas*, Fr. from *insipid*.]
INSIPIDNESS, *n. f.* [*insipiditas*, Fr. from *insipid*.]
1. Want of taste.
2. Want of life or spirit.
Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope*.
INSIPIDLY, *adv.* [from *insipid*.] Without taste; dully.
One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity balked. *Locke*.
INSIPIENCE, *n. f.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.
TO INSIST, *v. n.* [*insister*, French; *insisto*, Latin.]
1. To stand or rest upon.
The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray*.
2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.
Upon such large terms, and so absolute,
As our conditions shall *insist* upon,
Our peace shall stand as firm as rocky mountains. *Shakespeare*.
3. To dwell upon in discourse.
Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Piety*.
INSISTENT, *adj.* [*insistens*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing.
The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall. *Watson*.
INSISTENCY, *n. f.* [in and sitio, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.
What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature, for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insistency* of a camel for travelling in deserts. *Grew*.
INSITION, *n. f.* [*insitio*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.
Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage or agriculture, no pruning or lopping, grafting or *insition*. *Ray on the Creation*.
INSISTURE, *n. f.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity.
The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and the centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insistence, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shakespeare*.
TO INSNARE, *v. a.* [in and snare.]
1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.
Why firewilt thou sugar on that bottled spider,
Whose deadly web *insnares* thee about. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
She *insnares* d.
Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton*.
By long experience *Dursey* may no doubt
Insnares a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though *Dursey* once exclaim'd in partial spite;
He fish'd—because the man attempts to write. *Pope*.
2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.
That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insnares* the judgments both of sundry good and of some well learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded.
That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *insnares*. *Job xxxiv. 30.*
INSNARER, *n. f.* [from *insnare*.] He that insnares.
INSOCIABLE, *adj.* [*insociable*, French; *insociabilis*, Latin.]
1. Averse from conversation.
If this austere *insociable* life,
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakespeare*.
2. Incapable of connexion or union.
The lowest ledge or row must be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insociable*. *Watson's Architecture*.
INSOBRIETY, *n. f.* [in and sobriety.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.
He whose conscience upbraids him with profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself, if he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores. *Decay of Piety*.
To

- TO INSOLATE**, *v. a.* [*insolat*, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.
INSOLATION, *n. f.* [*insolation*, French, from *insolat*.] Exposition to the sun.
We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conservation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be funned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
INSOLENCE, *n. f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.
They could not refrain the *insolence* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained. *Spenser on Ireland*.
Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *insolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shakespeare*.
Flown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton*.
Public judgments are the banks and shores upon which
God breaks the *insolence* of sinners, and stays their proud waves. *Tillotson*.
The steady tyrant man,
Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power,
For sport alone, pursues the cruel chase. *Thomson*.
The fear of any violence, either against his own person or against her son, might deter *Penelope* from using any endeavours to remove men of such *insolence* and power. *Browne*.
TO INSOLENCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.
The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and affronted others; haughty; overbearing.
We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued: victory itself hath not made us *insolent* masters. *Atterbury*.
INSOLENTLY, *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.
What I must disprove,
He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden*.
Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat,
Not senates, *insolently* loud,
Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden*.
Briant, being naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, and more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison's Guardian*.
INSOLVABLE, *adj.* [*insolvable*, Fr. in and solve.]
1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.
Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indivisibles and incomensurables, wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.
2. That cannot be paid.
INSOLUBLE, *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.
Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair. *Hooker*.
2. Not to be dissolved or separated.
Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it. *Arbutnot on Diet*.
INSOLVENT, *adj.* [in and solve, Latin.] Unable to pay.
By public declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Huxley*.
A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders: but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison*.
An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts*.
Insolvent tenant of incumber'd space. *Smart*.
INSOLVENCY, *n. f.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts.
INSOMUCH, *conj.* [in so much.] So that; to such a degree that.
It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language. *Spenser*.
To make ground fertile, ashes excel; *insomuch* as the countries about *Aena* have amended made them, for the mischiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange*.
They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the fate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison's Guardian*.
TO INSPECT, *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectrum*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.
INSPECTION, *n. f.* [*inspectio*, French; *inspectio*, Latin.]
1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

- With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep, *Milton*.
Consider every creature.
Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive; to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South's Sermons*.
2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object, and in the second sense may admit *over*; but authors confound them.
We may safely conceal our good deeds from the publick view, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inspection*. *Atterbury*.
We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection* over us. *Atterbury*.
The divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley*.
INSPECTOR, *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. A prying examiner.
With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,
Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness. *Denham*.
2. A superintendent.
They may travel under a wife *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts*.
INSPECTION, *n. f.* [*inspectio*, Lat.] A sprinkling. *Ainsw.*
TO INSPIERE, *v. a.* [in and sphere.] To place in an orb or sphere.
Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aereal spirits live *inspired*,
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton*.
INSPIRABLE, *adj.* [from *inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.
To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. *Harvey*.
INSPIRATION, *n. f.* [from *inspire*.]
1. The act of drawing in the breath.
In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbutnot*.
2. The act of breathing into any thing.
3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.
I never spoke with her in all my life.
—How can she then call us by our names,
Unless it be by *inspiration*? *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*.
Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspirations*. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice*.
We to his high *inspiration* owe.
That what was done before the flood we know. *Denham*.
Declares was *inspirations*, and not guels. *Denham*.
Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*. *Watts*.
TO INSPIRE, *v. n.* [*inspire*, Latin; *inspirer*, Fr.] To draw in the breath.
If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stoppt, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton*.
TO INSPIRE, *v. a.*
1. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.
I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspired*. *Shakespeare*.
He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Wisd. xv. 11.*
Then to the heart *inspired*
Vernal delight. *Milton*.
2. To animate by supernatural infusion.
Nor th' *inspired*
Castalian spring. *Milton*.
Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryden, Æn.*
The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* with sentiments of virtue. *Addison*.
3. To draw in with the breath.
By means of sulphurous coal smoke the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey*.
His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden*.
INSPIRER, *n. f.* [from *inspire*.] He that inspires.
To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Derham*.
TO INSPIRE, *v. a.* [in and spirit.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage. *It*.